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cludes: "When analyzed, these objections appear to be the expression of a conclusion unincumbered by reason, or, if embodied in legal argument, they are most commonly based on certain inapplicable theories."

The author has divided his discussion into three main parts—the signification, the contents and the law of voting trusts. In addition to this he has supplemented the work with a number of interesting and elucidating forms of agreements, certificates, and notices and documents incident to the termination and extension of voting trusts as used in the case of some of the more important voting trusts.

Although in view of the rather general disrepute under which the voting trust labors, this monograph may appear to be too much in a tone of justification, it shows an intimate knowledge with this not too widely understood subject and should tend to dispel the cloud of doubt and suspicion which surrounds this sometime useful method of corporation management.

H. M. R.

EVOLUTION OF LAW: SELECT READINGS ON THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL INSTITUTIONS. Compiled by Albert Kocourek, Professor of Jurisprudence in Northwestern University, and John H. Wigmore, Professor of Law in Northwestern University. Volume I, Sources of Ancient and Primitive Law, pp. xvii, 702; Volume II, Primitive and Ancient Legal Institutions, pp. xiii, 704. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1915.)

Some fifty years ago Sir Henry Maine published his *Ancient Law*, the first book in English to treat of the evolution of law. This work went through ten editions, but until the present time no other English writer has followed in his steps. The Evolution of Law series embraces the same scope, with the added features of greater thoroughness and modernity of thought.

Volume I, "Sources of Ancient and Primitive Law," is the data or raw material of the series, illustrating the connected exposition of principles set out in the second volume, or more properly speaking, the matter from which those principles were derived.

Volume II, "Primitive and Ancient Legal Institutions," is a compilation of extracts, in the form of chapters from different books, and essays by the foremost authorities on the subjects discussed—the majority of them written in a foreign tongue, and here for the first time rendered accessible to the English reader. The result is a systematic and connected treatise; and while the work of the authors has in reality been that of compilers, the gratitude and appreciation of the student of law is due them for their careful and happy selection, and for translating for the first time into English the work of the European masters. Further, they have compressed in two volumes, matter that would require a search of ten times that many books to accumulate.

The authors advise the student to study first the volume of original sources, drawing his own conclusions from the concrete data contained therein, on analogy to the case method of studying law. An easier way, and seemingly for the casual student who has neither the time nor the inclination for pursuing the difficult inductive method, is to start

with the second volume, going then to the first for concrete illustrations of the principles discussed.

The present work marks another step in the apparently growing tendency to break from the much traversed path of historical jurisprudence and to approach the science from an ethnological standpoint; a departure that promises important developments in this vital field.

W. L. PARKER.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL DOCTRINES OF JUSTICE HARLAN, by Floyd B. Clark, Ph. D. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1915, pp. 208.)

This monograph is the result of a careful study of the constitutional doctrines of a great and learned jurist. The period covered by Justice Harlan's term of service was one of the most eventful in the history of the country and one in which most momentous questions were coming before the court—since it might be said that it was one during which the law was being adjusted to changed economic, industrial and social conditions. That Justice Harlan took a large part in the work of the court during this period is shown by the fact that—as the author points out—he voiced the opinion of the court in over seven hundred cases, while he delivered more than one hundred dissenting and concurring opinions.

It is in these able opinions that the author finds the constitutional doctrines, the tendencies and interpretations of this great and devoted expounder of the constitution.

The study is well divided into chapters covering various phases of the general subject, such as the "Suability of States," "Due Process of Law," "Equal Protection of the Laws" and "Judicial Legislation;" and the author's treatment of these subjects is, on the whole, excellent.

J. L.

DIGEST OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH ANNOTATIONS, by F. Robertson Jones. (New York: Workmen's Compensation Bureau, 1915, pp. 73).

In this digest the law of each state of the Union which has enacted a workmen's compensation law is analyzed under forty-five headings, covering all the essential features of these acts. Not only are the broad, fundamental principles of the laws given, but there is also a wealth of information in regard to the important details of application and administration. The system provided for in each state is carefully summarized, setting forth the employments affected, the injuries covered, the manner of making claim, the compensation provided in various cases, persons benefited, extraterritorial effect, the requirements in regard to notices, the provisions for collecting, the penalties imposed for noncompliance, and the insurance provisions. A collection of cases, English and Canadian as well as American, cited at appropriate places